NOTE L.

A NEW JAVANESE SPECIES OF THE BUPRESTID GENUS APHANISTICUS, LATR.

DESCRIBED BY

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Aphanisticus Krügeri, nov. spec.

The nearest ally of this species will prove to be *A. paradoxus* H. Deyr. from the island of Makian (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge. VIII. p. 223, and p. 227, pl. 4 fig. 20).

It has a length of about 3—$3^1/_2$ mm. and is of a blackish bronze colour, bright bronze on the head and pronotum. — The whole insect is covered with an extremely fine and dense sculpture which is only visible with the aid of a lens of strong power.

The head is short, narrowly and rather shallowly excavated between the eyes, the inner orbits slightly produced in front, which makes the head (seen from above) angularly notched at the anterior margin. It is smooth, provided with a few large but shallow punctures at the bottom of the frontal excavation and on the cheeks.

Prothorax transverse, widest about the middle, and wider at the base than at the tip; the sides flattened, regularly rounded, and very slightly (almost inconspicuously) constricted just before the base; the anterior angles acute and protruding, the basal ones subrectangular and with the margins turned upwards; the base bisinuate, provided in the middle with a broadly rounded lobe; the strongly convex disc is separated from the anterior margin by an impressed line of large but shallow punctures and from the basal lobe by a distinct transverse impression; the disc itself is divided behind the middle by a transverse impression which is interrupted in the middle. The pronotum is smooth showing only a few shallow punctures in the transverse impressions and on the flattened sides. The scutellum is small and has a regular triangular shape with acute apex.

The elytra at the base as wide as the base of the thorax, the lateral angles angular, the sides parallel as far as half their length (slightly sinuated behind the shoulders), then obliquely narrowing in slightly convex lines till a little before the apex where they become parallel; the apices subtruncate with broadly rounded external angles; the shoulder-region prominent in consequence of an impression between it and the lateral margin, and the suture on the greater apical third raised in consequence of an impression which accompanies it. The sculpture of the elytra is subject to some variation: 1. the elytra are covered with large but ill-defined punctures which are arranged in longitudinal rows and which become less and less distinct towards the end and are nearly absent along the apical $^3/_4$ of the sutural region; 2. the punctuation is very indistinct and confluent and only present on the basal fourth; 3. no distinct punctuation but traces of raised longitudinal lines on the basal half; 4. the raised longitudinal lines very distinct and continued till a little before the apex.

Under surface and legs smooth and shining, the sternum and the two basal segments of the abdomen provided with some very shallow punctures.

Of this species I received a few specimens, together with larvae and pupae, from Dr. Krüger at Kagok (Tegal: Java) to whom the species is dedicated. The larvae were found mining in the under surface of the leaves of sugar-cane, where they undergo also their transformations. They are allied to those of *Aphanisticus emarginatus* Fabr. (E. Perris, Larves de Coléoptères. (Paris, 1878) p. 149—153; pl. VI, fig. 182—188) but remarkable by their being deeply constricted between the segments.